THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1797. [No 1822.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the House of Mrs. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport,*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March at Ten o'Clock,*

(If fair Weather—if not, the next fair Day,)

THE HULL, Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, stranded on Connecticut Beach, (Lime-Rock)—by Order of the Underwriters.

On the next Day after the above Sales, will be sold at the Vendue-Room, a large Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 90 and 120 Days, for Notes on the Bank, with approved Indorsers.

Newport, March 19, 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpsichord

To be SOLD between now and the 1st of April.

THE Tone of this Instrument is much fuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the best common Harpsichords; the Jacks being mounted upon a new Construction with *Leathers*, instead of *Quills*, whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano-forte perfectly imitated. The present Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Usage.

Any Person desirous to purchase this Grand Concert Instrument, may treat at the House of the Rev. WILLIAM ELLERY, in Newport.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE,

consisting of about 60 000 Weight—(entitled to Draw back)—by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March Instant,

The Marsh adjoining to Easton's Beach, belonging to the Town of Newport, for the Term of One Year.

Also, the Island called Goat-Island, for the same Term. For Particulars inquire of

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treasurer.*

Newport, 10th March, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Estate, pleasantly situated, consisting of a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, compleatly finished—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit; Quince-Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry-Trees, of the largest and best Kinds; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raised the last Season—clean, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Those Persons who have fruit-trees made and planted their Garden with great Care, and at Midsummer had it to make and plant over again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED

Newport, March 13, 1797.

Was taken up, on the West Side of the Island of New-Shoreham, on the 20th of February last, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 12 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the said Flat, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN HOXSE, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB LAKE, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—we hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL LAKE,
MOSES SIMMONS.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Saturday morning the Senate of the United States being convened in their chamber, on the call of the late President, Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.—He addressed them in the following extempore Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

ENTERING on the duties of the office to which I am called, I feel it incumbent on me, to apologize to this honorable House, for the insufficient manner in which I fear they may be discharged. At an earlier period of my life, and through a considerable portion of it, I have been a member of legislative bodies, and not altogether inattentive to the course of their proceedings. But much time has elapsed—since that other duties have occupied my mind—in a great degree it has left us familiarity with this subject. I fear that the House will have but too frequent occasion to perceive the truth of this acknowledgement. But diligent attention, however, will enable me to fulfil the functions now assigned me, I may promise that diligence and attention shall be sedulously employed. For one portion of my duty I shall engage with confidence, because it will depend on my own will, and on my capacity.

The rules which are to govern the proceedings of this House, so far as they shall depend on me for their application, shall be applied with the most rigorous and inflexible impartiality, regarding neither persons, their views or principles, and seeing only the abstract proposition subject to my decision. In forming that opinion, I consult with some and differ from others, as must of necessity happen. I rely solely on the liberality and candour of those from whom I differ, to believe that I do it on pure motives. I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the Constitution of the United States, that I consider the union of these States as the ark of our refuge, and as the first of duties, the preservation of that Constitution which secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering on an office whose primary business is merely to preside over the deliberations of others. And no one more sincerely prays, that no occasion may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this officer. Those have been justly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and tested by the through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and unanimous confidence; and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved, for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our common country.

Soon after, the Senate removed to the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

At an early hour, a great number of citizens had assembled round Congress Hall, to witness the retirement of our late worthy President WASHINGTON, from public life, the concourse increased to such a degree as to fill the street, and when the gallery doors were thrown open, the house was suddenly filled up, to overflowing.—The Ladies added to the dignity of the scene, numbers of them were seated in the chairs of the representatives, and others were accommodated with seats on the floor of the house. A few minutes after the Senate arrived, preceded by their President; George Washington entered, but before he had advanced half way across the floor, a burst of applause broke forth from every quarter of the house—on the entrance of Mr. Adams, like marks of approbation were expressed.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Oliver Ellsworth, together with Judges Cushing, Wilson, and Iredell, were seated at a table in front of the elevated seat—the President then gave the following Speech:—

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

When it was first perceived in early times that no middle course for America remained, between unlimited submission to a foreign legislature, and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were less apprehensive of danger, from the formidable power of fleets and armies, they must determine to resist, than from those contests and dissensions which would certainly arise, concerning the forms of government to be instituted over the whole and over the parts of this extensive country. Relying, however on the purity of their intentions, the justice of their cause, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an over-ruling providence, which had so signally protected this country from the first, *the representatives of this nation, little more than half its present numbers, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cast asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.*

The zeal and ardour of the people during the revolutionary war, supplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, sufficient at least for the temporary preservation of society. The confederation which was early felt to be necessary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples which remain with any detail and precision, in history; and certainly the only one, which the people at large had ever considered. But attempts to the following of a government, in so many particulars, new on this country and made, where a courier may go from the seat of government to the frontier in a single day, it was certainly regarded by those who had abilities in Congress at the time, with much diffidence, that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations or even disobedience to its authority, were only symptoms of a human disease, too apt, in all governments, to prevail in States, soon appeared with the melancholy consequences, universal langour, jealousies, and rivalries of States, decline of navigation and commerce, discouragement of necessary manufactories, universal fall in the value of lands, and their produce; contempt of public and private faith, loss of consideration and credit with foreign nations; and at length in discontents and animosities, combinations, partial Conventions, and insurrections, threatening some great national calamity.

In this dangerous crisis, the people of America were not abandoned by their usual good sense, presence of mind, resolution and integrity. Measures were pursued to concert a plan, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty. The public deliberations, discussions and deliberations, issued in the present happy constitution of government.

Employed in the service of my country abroad, during the whole course of these transactions, I first saw the constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debates, heated by no party animosity, I read it with satisfaction as the result of good heads prompted by good hearts, as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, situation, and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to such a system of government as I had ever most esteemed, and in some cases, my own native state in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of suffrage in common with my fellow citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a constitution, which was to rule me and my posterity as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it; on all occasions, in public and in private.—It was not then, nor has it been since, any objection to it, in my mind, that the executive and senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but such as the people themselves in the course of their experience, should see or feel to be necessary or expedient, and by their representatives in Congress and the state legislatures, according to the constitution itself, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the bosom of my country, after a painful separation from it for ten years, I had the honor to be elected to a station under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most solemn obligations to support the constitution. The operation of it has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction in its administration, and delight in its effects, upon the peace, order, prosperity and happiness, of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

What other forms of government can so well deserve our esteem and love?

There may be little solidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men, into nations and cities, are the most pleasing objects in the sight of superior intelligences; but this is very certain, that to a benevolent human mind, there can be no spectacle presented by any nation more pleasing, more noble, majestic, or august, than an assembly like to that, which has so often been seen in this and the other chamber of Congress; of a government in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the legislature, are exercised by citizens selected, at regular periods, by their neighbours, to make and execute laws for the general good. Can any thing essential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes and diamonds? Can authority be more amiable or respectable, when it descends from accidents, or institutions established in remote antiquity, than when it springs fresh from the hearts and judgments of an honest and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are represented; it is their power and majesty that is reflected, and only for their good in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear; the experience of such a government as ours, for any length of time, is a full proof of a general illumination of knowledge and virtue throughout the whole body of the people—and what object of contemplation, more pleasing than this, can be presented to the human mind? If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information and benevolence.

In the midst of these pleasing ideas, we should be unfaithful to ourselves, if we should ever lose sight of the danger to our liberties, if any thing partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends, not of a nation, for the national good. If that solitary suffrage can be obtained by foreign nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we the people, who govern ourselves. And men, candid men, will acknowledge, that in such cases, choice would have little advantage to boast of, over lot or chance.

Such is the amiable and interesting system of government (and such are some of the duties to which it may be exposed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wise and virtuous of all nations, for eight years, under the administration of a person, who was first in the field of danger, and first in the list of patriots; who has been twice unanimously elected chief magistrate of free elections, conducted by pure virtue, public spirit, patriotism, and love of liberty, to independence and peace, to increasing wealth and unexampled prosperity; has merited the gratitude of his fellow

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1797. [Nº 1822.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport,*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March at Ten o'Clock,*

(if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

THE HULL, Masts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, stranded on Conanicut Island, (Jamestown)—by Order of the Underwriters.

On the next Day after the above Sales, will be sold at the Vendue-Room, a large Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 30 and 60 Days, for Notes on the Bank, with approved Indorsers.

Newport, March 14, 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpsichord

To be SOLD between now and the 1st of April,

THE Tone of this Instrument is much fuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the best common Harpsichords; the Jacks being mounted upon a new Construction with *Leathers*, instead of *Quills*, whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano are perfectly imitated. The present Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Usage.

Any Person desirous to purchase this Grand Concert Instrument, may see it at the House of the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, in Newport.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE,

consisting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)—by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March Instant,

The Marsh adjoining to Easton's Beach, belonging to the Town of Newport, for the Term of One Year.

Also, the Island called Goat-Island, for the same Term. For Particulars inquire of

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treasurer.*

Newport, 13th March 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Estate, pleasantly situated, consisting of a large convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, compleatly finished—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit; Quince-Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry-Trees, of the largest and best Kind; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raised the last Season—clean, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Those Persons who have sometimes made and planted their Garden with great Care, and at Midsummer had it to make and plant over again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

Was taken up, on the West Side of the Island of New-Shoreham, on the 20th of February last, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 11 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the said Flat, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN HOXSE, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB LAKE, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—we hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES SIMMONS.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Administrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Saturday morning the Senate of the United States being convened in their chamber, on the call of the late President, Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.—He addressed them in the following extempore Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

ENTERING on the duties of the office to which I am called, I feel it incumbent on me, to apologize to this honorable House, for the insufficient manner in which I fear they may be discharged. At an earlier period of my life, and through some considerable portion of it, I have been a member of legislative bodies, and not altogether inattentive to the [illegible] of their proceedings. But much time has elapsed—since that other duties have occupied my mind—in a great degree it has lost its familiarity with this subject. I fear that the House will have but too frequent occasion to perceive the truth of this acknowledgement. If a diligent attention, however, will enable me to fulfil the functions now assigned me, I may promise that diligence and attention shall be sedulously employed. For one portion of my duty I shall engage with more confidence, because it will depend on my own will, and not on my capacity.

The rules which are to govern the proceedings of this House, so far as they shall depend on me for their application, shall be applied with the most rigorous and inflexible impartiality, regarding neither persons, their views or principles, and seeing only the abstract proposition subject to my decision. If in forming that opinion, I concur with some and differ from others, as must of necessity happen, I shall rely on the liberality and candour of those from whom I differ, to believe that I do it on pure motives. I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the Constitution of the United States, that I consider the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties, the preservation of that Constitution which secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house: And no one more sincerely prays, that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. These have been justly confided to the eminent character which has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship between us; and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved, for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our common country.

Soon after, the Senate removed to the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

At an early hour, a great number of citizens had assembled round Congress Hall, to witness the retirement of our late worthy President WASHINGTON, from public life, the concourse increased to such a degree as to fill the street, and when the gallery doors were thrown open, the house was suddenly filled up, to overflowing.—The Ladies added to the dignity of the scene, numbers of them were seated in the chairs of the representatives, and others were accommodated with seats on the floor of the house. A few minutes after the Senate arrived, preceded by their President; George Washington entered, but before he had advanced half way across the floor, a burst of applause broke forth from every quarter of the house—on the entrance of John Adams, like marks of approbation were expressed.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Oliver Elsworth, together with Judges Cushing, Wilson, and Iredell, were seated at a table in front of the elevated seat—the President then gave the following Speech:—

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

When it was first perceived in early times that no middle course for America remained, between unlimited submission to a foreign legislature, and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were less apprehensive of danger, from the formidable power of fleets and armies, they must determine to resist, than from those contests and dissentions which would certainly arise, concerning the forms of government to be instituted over the whole and over the parts of this extensive country. Relying, however on the purity of their intentions, the justice of their cause, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an over-ruling providence, which had so signally protected this country from the first, *the representatives of this nation, little more than half its present numbers, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.*

The zeal and ardour of the people during the revolutionary war, supplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, sufficient at least for the temporary preservation of society. The confederation which was early felt to be necessary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples which remain with any detail and precision, in history; and certainly the only ones, which the people at large, had ever considered. But reflecting on the striking difference, in so many particulars, between this country and those, where a courier may go from the seat of government to the frontier in a single day, it was certainly foreseen by those who had assisted in Congress at the formation of it, that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not disobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in states, soon appeared with their melancholy consequences, universal langour, jealousies, and rivalries of States, decline of navigation and commerce, discouragement of necessary manufactories, universal fall in the value of lands, and their produce; contempt of public and private faith, loss of consideration and credit with foreign nations; and at length in discontents and animosities, combinations, partial Conventions, and insurrections, threatening some great national calamity.

In this dangerous crisis, the people of America were not abandoned by their usual good sense, presence of mind, resolution and integrity. Measures were pursued to concert a plan, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty. The public disquisitions, discussions and deliberations, issued in the present happy constitution of government.

Employed in the service of my country abroad, during the whole course of these transactions, I first saw the constitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debates, heated by no party animosity, I read it with satisfaction as the result of good heads prompted by good hearts, as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, situation, and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to such a system of government as I had ever most esteemed, and in some states, my own native state in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of suffrage in common with my fellow citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a constitution, which was to rule me and my posterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it; on all occasions, in public and in private.—It was not then, nor has it been since, any objection to it, in my mind, that the executive and senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but such as the people themselves in the course of their experience, should see or feel to be necessary or expedient, and by their representatives in Congress and the state legislatures, according to the constitution itself, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the bosom of my country, after a painful separation from it for ten years, I had the honor to be elected to a station under the new order of things, and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the constitution. The operation of it has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction in its administration, and delight in its effects, upon the peace, order, prosperity and happiness, of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

What other form of government can so well deserve our esteem and love?

There may be little solidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men, into nations and cities, are the most pleasing objects in the sight of superior intelligences; but this is very certain, that to a benevolent human mind, there can be no spectacle presented by any nation more pleasing, more noble, majestic, or august, than an assembly like to that, which has so often been seen in this and the other chamber of Congress; of a government in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the legislature, are exercised by citizens selected, at regular periods, by their neighbours, to make and execute laws for the general good. Can any thing essential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes and diamonds? Can authority be more amiable or respectable, when it descends from accidents, or institutions established in remote antiquity, than when it springs fresh from the hearts and judgments of an honest and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are represented; it is their power and majesty that is reflected, and only for their good in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear; the existence of such a government as ours, for any length of time, is a full proof of a general dissemination of knowledge and virtue throughout the whole body of the people:—and what object of contemplation, more pleasing than this, can be presented to the human mind? If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information and benevolence.

In the midst of these pleasing ideas, we should be unfaithful to ourselves, if we should ever lose sight of the danger to our liberties, if any thing partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends, not of a nation, for the national good. If that solitary suffrage can be obtained by foreign nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we the people, who govern ourselves. And men, candid men, will acknowledge, that in such cases, choice would have little advantage to boast of, over lot or chance.

Such is the amiable and interesting system of government (and such are some of the abuses to which it may be exposed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wise and virtuous of all nations, for eight years, under the administration of a citizen, who by a long course of great actions, regulated by prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, conducting a people, inspired with the same virtues, and animated with the same ardent patriotism, and love of liberty, to independence and peace, to encreasing wealth and unexampled prosperity; has merited the gratitude of his fel-

low-citizens, commanded the highest praises of foreign nations, and secured immortal glory, with posterity.

In that retirement, which is his voluntary choice, may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his services, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himself and the world, which are daily increasing; and that splendid prospect of the future fortunes of his country, which is opening from year to year; his name may be still a rampart, and the knowledge that he lives a bulwark, against all open or secret enemies of his country's peace.

This example has been recommended to the imitation of his successors, by both Houses of Congress, and by the voice of the legislatures and the people, throughout the nation.

On this subject it might become me better to be silent, or to speak with diffidence; but as something may be expected, the occasion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology, if I venture to say that,

If a preference upon principle of a free Republican Government, formed upon long and serious reflection, after a diligent and impartial inquiry after truth; if an attachment to the constitution of the United States, and a conscientious determination to support it, until it shall be altered by the judgments and wishes of the people expressed in the mode prescribed in it;—if a respectful attention to the constitutions of the individual States, and a constant caution and delicacy towards the State governments; if an equal and impartial regard to the rights, interests, honor and happiness, of all the States in the Union, without preference or regard to a northern or southern, an eastern or western position, their various political opinions on unessential points, or their personal attachments: if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations; if a love of science and letters, and a wish to patronize every national effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies, and every institution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion, among all classes of the people; not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life, in all its stages and grades, and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption, and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments; if a love of equal laws, of justice, and humanity, in the interior administration; if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce, and manufactures for necessity, convenience, and defence; if a spirit of equity and humanity towards the aboriginal nations of America, and a disposition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them; if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith, with all nations, and that system of neutrality and impartiality, among the belligerent powers of Europe, which has been adopted by this government, and so solemnly sanctioned by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the Legislatures of the States and the public opinion, until it shall be otherwise ordained by Congress; if a personal esteem for the French nation formed in a residence of seven years, chiefly among them, and a sincere desire to preserve the friendship which has been so much for the honor and interest of both nations; if, while the conscious honor and integrity of the people of America, and the internal sentiment of their own power and energies must be preserved, an earnest endeavour to investigate every just cause, and remove every colorable pretence of complaint; if an intention to pursue, by amicable negociation, a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow-citizens by whatever nation; and if success cannot be obtained, to lay facts before the Legislature, that they may consider what further measures the honor and interest of the government and its constituents demand; if a resolution to do justice, as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace, friendship and benevolence with all the world; if an unshaken confidence in the honor, spirit and resources of the American people, on which I have so often hazarded my all, and never been deceived; if, elevated ideas of the high destinies of this country, and of my own duties towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles and intellectual improvements of the people, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and not obscured but exalted by experience and age;—and, with humble reverence I feel it to be my duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a people, who profess and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity, among the best recommendations for the public service, can enable me, in any degree to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavour that this sagacious injunction of the two Houses shall not be without effect.

With this great example before me;—with the sense and spirit, the faith and honor, the duty and interest, of the same American people pledged to support the constitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared, without hesitation, to lay myself under the most solemn obligations to support it, to the utmost of my power.

And may that Being, who is Supreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of justice, and the protector, in all the ages of the world, of virtuous liberty, continue his blessing upon this nation and its government, and give it all possible success and duration, consistent with the ends of his Providence.

—

After which, the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Justice which he energetically repeated; he retired himself, and after a pause of a few moments, he rose and bowed to all around him and retired. The Vice-President followed in about a minute, and George Washington moved on after him amidst reiterated huzzas, and a discharge of artillery; thus closed a scene, the like of which was never before witnessed in this or any other country—which forms a new epocha in our history, and in the history of republican freedom, to which we must commit the glorious subject.

—

After these well-regulated duties of the constitution had been performed, the President ADAMS, and General WASHINGTON, proceeded to their respective houses; on leaving the State-House, they were complimented by three cheers from the immense body of their fellow-citizens that attended, repeating loud acclamations; the Vice-President JEFFERSON with the SENATORIAL body, adjourned to their chamber, where they entered upon the ordinary business of regulating the proceedings of the day, in their journals, after which they adjourned *sine die*; the people had returned to receive Mr. JEFFERSON, as they had done the former distinguished citizens; and on his leaving the State-House, complimented him in the same manner, accompanying him as he walked home; thus terminated the retirement and succession to office, of the first Magistrates of a democratic elective government, without an instance of tumult or disorder, without confusion or disquietude, and attended by circumstances of the most transcendant pleasure and delight, to the truly great men who were the principal actors in this sublime scene.

—

In the evening all was festivity and tranquil joy; a body of the Merchants of Philadelphia, eager to testify their love for the leader of American Independence, had provided a splendid banquet, to which were invited, along with the General, several officers of the army, heads of public offices, foreign ministers, and others; the Rotunde was fitted up with more than usual lustre; the company assembled at O'Brien's Hotel, and at half past four o'clock, accompanied by the venerable General, proceeded through an arched way into the area of the Rotunde; a full band of instrumental music was placed in an elevated box, and on the entrance of the procession, played a martial piece of music; the south section of the area of the theatre, which was covered over, presented a semicircular table, at the vertex of which was a seat prepared for the PRINCIPAL GUEST, from the interior line of the semicircle, tables were laid in lines prorruding in radii, from the vertex to the extremities of the area, by which means the company, consisting of about 200 persons, could each see, and be seen by the rest.

Upon entering the area, the General was conducted to his seat; on a signal given music played Washington's march, and a scene which represented simple objects in the rear of the principal seat, was drawn up, and discovered a splendid emblematical painting.

The principal was a female figure large as life, representing America, seated on an elevation composed of 16 marble steps, at her left side stood the Federal Shield and Eagle, and at her feet lay the Cornucopia; in her right hand she held the Indian CALUMET OF PEACE, supporting the CAP OF LIBERTY; in the perspective appeared the Temple of Fame, and on her left hand an altar dedicated to PUBLIC GRATITUDE, upon which incense was burning; in her left hand she held a scroll inscribed "VALEDICTORY," and at the foot of the altar lay a plumed Helmet and a Sword; from which a figure of General Washington large as life, appeared retiring down the steps, pointing with his right hand to the emblems of power which he had resigned, and with his left to a beautiful landscape representing MOUNT VERNON, in the front of which oxen were harnessed in the plough; over the General appeared a genius placing a wreath of laurel on his head.

The General had not been aware of this well conceived piece, and upon his attention being directed to it appeared to feel most pleasing and enviable emotions.

The company being seated the feast commenced, in the course of which the following toasts, with a variety of others, were given by Mr. Willing, who sat on the General's left, as Sir Robert Liston did on his right, the following gentlemen acted as stewards.

STEWARDS.—T. FITZSIMONS, T. W. FRANCIS, J. VAUGHAN, P. NICKLIN, G. HARRISON, T. L. MOORE.

1. THE UNITED STATES:—may a just appreciation of their prosperous condition, insure a long continuation of happiness to the people, and of attachment to the government.

2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—May the confidence which is due to approved patriotism and faithful services guarantee a firm support to his administration, and secure to him the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:—may the wise and philanthropic spirit of its founder be ever conspicuous in the public acts and individual conduct of its citizens.

4. PEACE AND HARMONY TO THE NATIONS OF EUROPE.

5. CIVILIZATION AND HAPPINESS TO THE ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.

6. FREEDOM and FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE TO ALL THE WORLD.

7. THE MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN NATIONS:—may the FAIR relations of our government be the only rule of their conduct.

8. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES:—May their progress promote the happiness of man.

9. THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES:—may an abundant increase reward the labor of our farmers, and a free and efficient government for ever protect their industry.

10. THE MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES:—ample employment and satisfactory encouragement to all their occupations.

11. THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:—may the liberality and integrity of her merchants make the flag of America welcome to all nations.

12. THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES:—may the just assertion of their country's rights be their only call to war, and their exertions in its cause ever crowned with success.

13. The memory of our departed patriots and heroes.

14. OUR FAIR COUNTRYWOMEN:—may their merit secure those affections which their beauty may engage, and happiness crown their connections.

After General Washington had withdrawn,

OUR BELOVED FELLOW-CITIZEN:—may the evening of his life be as happy as its morning and meridian has been gloriously useful, and may the gratitude of his country be coeval with her existence.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: may his eminent talents be long exercised with honour to himself and advantage to his country.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The ministers of foreign nations to the United States.

—

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

BY GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Prosperity to the commerce of Pennsylvania, and to that of the United States generally.

May a spirit of justice among nations, soon dispel the clouds with which it is at present overcast, and conducted upon the fair principles of honesty and liberality—may its blessings be diffused thro' the world.

By the VICE-PRESIDENT.

Eternal union of sentiment, between the commerce and agriculture of our country.

NORFOLK, March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock (Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 29th of December, received by the Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January.

"All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador (Lord Malmesbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace; knowing well, that as soon as the armies return to France, its power would be of short duration.

"They have published an arret, suspending all intercourse with America."

Captain Boyd positively asserts, that previous to his sailing accounts were received at the custom-house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being through stress of weather blown into Bantry Bay, most of them dismasted: some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners, and sent to Dublin; from the situation of the place the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry, in the North of Ireland.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

A gentleman of veracity, who came passenger with Capt. Smith, in the President, from St. Bartholomew's, gives information which tends still further to corroborate our accounts of the hostile disposition of France. He says that just before leaving St. Bartholomew's Capt Bembridge arrived there from Bourdeaux, in 34 days: and that a Mr. Nesbitt, a respectable merchant of that place, had received a letter by this arrival, stating, that by the orders of the Executive Directory, Lord Malmesbury had departed from Paris; that Mr. Pinckney, our Minister Plenipotentiary, had delivered his credentials to the Directory, who for several days had returned no answer, and that he had in consequence quit Paris and come to Bourdeaux, where there opinion was, that as he had not been, he would not be received; and that every slight by the inhabitants of the place, void of insult, was exhibited towards him. This intelligence, he says, was further confirmed by the verbal information of the above Capt. in his presence; who also said, that Mr. Pinckney was preparing to return to America.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives of the United States, by Mr. Williams, and agreed to by the House.

Whereas, it is stated to this House in the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 25th February, "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, Esq; late secretary of state, for monies advanced to him for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers, and agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies."—Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury lay before the House at the next session information of the amount of monies so received by the said Edmund Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and what measure have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

March 9.

Yesterday the brig Lindamin, Captain M'Leran, was seized (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States, prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Washington, the ship recently condemned for the like illegal practices.—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand-cuffs, chains and other shackles were discovered, as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for network, &c. some concealed in the well room, and the rest among the ballast.

Several Americans from Cape Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

March 13.

The Pigou, Capt. Deale, is arrived in the Delaware, in 108 days from Canton, in China. She left this port but eleven months ago, having sailed on the 24th of April last, and (what is also remarkable) completed her former voyage in 11 months.

March 15.

Captain Cotter, who sailed from Antigua the 22d Feb. informs, that the second December packet had arrived at Martinique, with accounts of a French fleet having effected the landing of an army of 40,000 men in Ireland, but were soon opposed and defeated—which intelligence was conveyed to Antigua by the Roebuck ship of war the same day our informant left the Island.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to the editor of the United States Gazette.

Williamsburgh, March 6.

"The Asia 64, Capt. R. Murray—the Trusty 38, Capt. J. O Hardy—the Topaze, 36, Thetis 38, and Lynx sloop, 18 are lying yet in Hampton road.

"Commodore Barney is preparing fast for his departure; and however strange it may appear, he certainly will not delay his departure one day when ready, on account of any force the British may have on our coast. His ships

low-citizens, commanded the highest praises of foreign nations, and secured immortal glory, with posterity.

In that retirement, which is his voluntary choice, may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his services, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himself and the world, which are daily increasing; and that splendid prospect of the future fortunes of his country, which is opening from year to year; his name may be still a rampart, and the knowledge that he lives a bulwark, against all open or secret enemies of his country's peace.

This example has been recommended to the imitation of his successors, by both Houses of Congress, and by the voice of the legislators and the people, throughout the nation.

On this subject it might become me better to be silent, or to speak with diffidence; but as something may be expected, the occasion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology, if I venture to say that,

If a preference upon principle of a free Republican Government, formed upon long and serious reflection, after a diligent and impartial inquiry after truth; if an attachment to the constitution of the United States, and a conscientious determination to support it, until it shall be altered by the judgments and wishes of the people expressed in the mode prescribed in it;—if a respectful attention to the constitutions of the individual states, and a constant caution and delicacy towards the state governments; if an equal and impartial regard to the rights, interests, honor and happiness, of all the states in the Union, without preference or regard to a northern or southern, an eastern or western position, their various political opinions on unessential points, or their personal attachments: if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations; if a love of science and letters, and a wish to patronize every national effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies, and every institution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion, among all classes of the people; not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life, in all its stages and places, and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption, and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments; if a love of equal laws, of justice, and humanity, in the interior administration; if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce, and manufactures for necessity, convenience, and defence; if a spirit of equity and humanity towards the aboriginal nations of America, and a disposition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them; if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith, with all nations, and that system of neutrality and impartiality, among the belligerent powers of Europe, which has been adopted by this government, and so solemnly sanctioned by both Houses of Congress, and applauded by the Legislatures of the States and the public opinion, until it shall be otherwise ordained by Congress; if a personal esteem for the French nation formed in a residence of seven years, chiefly among them, and a sincere desire to preserve the friendship which has been so much for the honor and interest of both nations; if, while the conscious honor and integrity of the people of America, and the internal sentiment of their own power and energies must be preserved, an earnest endeavour to investigate every just cause, and remove every colorable pretence of complaint; if an intention to pursue, by amicable negociation, a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow-citizens by whatever nation; and if success cannot be obtained, to lay facts before the Legislature, that they may consider what further measures the honor and interest of the government and its constituents demand; if a resolution to do justice, as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace, friendship and benevolence with all the world; if an unshaken confidence in the honor, spirit and resources of the American people, on which I have so often hazarded my all, and never been deceived; if, elevated ideas of the high destinies of this country, and of my own duties towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles and intellectual improvements of the people, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and not obscured but exalted by experience and age;—and, with humble reverence I feel it to be my duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a people, who profess and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity, among the best recommendations for the public service, can enable me, in any degree to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavour that this sagacious injunction of the two Houses shall not be without effect.

With this great example before me;—with the sense and spirit, the faith and honor, the duty and interest, of the same American people, pledged to support the constitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared, without hesitation, to lay myself under the most solemn obligations to support it, to the utmost of my power.

And may that Being, who is Supreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of justice, and the protector, in all the ages of the world, of virtuous liberty, continue his blessing upon this nation and its government, and give it all possible success and duration, consistent with the ends of his Providence.

—

After which, the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Justice which he repeated; he reseated himself, and after a pause of a few moments, he rose and bowed to all around him and retired. The Vice-President followed in about a minute, and George Washington moved on after him amidst reiterated huzzas, and a discharge of artillery; thus closed a scene, the like of which was never before witnessed in this or any other country—which forms a new epocha in our history, and in the history of republican freedom, to which we must commit the glorious subject.

—

After these well-regulated duties of the constitution had been performed, the President ADAMS, and General WASHINGTON, proceeded to their respective houses; on leaving the State-House, they were complimented by three cheers from the immense body of their fellow-citizens that attended, repeating loud acclamations; the Vice-President JEFFERSON, with the SENATORIAL body, adjourned to their chamber, where they entered upon the ordinary business of registering the proceedings of the day, in their journals, after which they adjourned *sine die*; the people had returned to receive Mr. JEFFERSON, as they had done the former distinguished citizen; and on his leaving the State-House, complimented him in the same manner, accompanying him as he walked home; thus terminated the retirement and succession to office, of the first Magistrates of a democratic elective government, without an instance of tumult or disorder, without confusion or disquietude, and attended by circumstances of the most transcendant pleasure and delight, to the truly great men who were the principal actors in this sublime scene.

—

In the evening all was festivity and tranquil joy; a body of the Merchants of Philadelphia, eager to testify their love for the leader of American Independence, had provided a splendid banquet, to which were invited, along with the General, several officers of the army, heads of public offices, foreign ministers, and others; the Rotunda was fitted up with more than usual lustre; the company assembled at O'Ellet's Hotel, and at half past four o'clock, accompanied by the venerable General, proceeded through an arched way into the area of the Rotunda; a full band of instrumental music was placed in an elevated box, and on the entrance of the procession, played a martial piece of music; the south section of the area of the theatre, which was covered over, presented a semicircular table, at the vertex of which was a seat prepared for the PRINCIPAL GUEST, from the interior line of the semicircle, tables were laid in lines protruding in radii, from the vertex to the extremities of the area, by which means the company, consisting of about 200 persons, could each see, and be seen by the rest.

Upon entering the area, the General was conducted to his seat; on a signal given music played Washington's march, and a scene which represented simple objects in the rear of the principal seat, was drawn up, and discovered a splendid emblematical painting.

The principal was a female figure large as life, representing America, seated on an elevation composed of 16 marble steps, at her left side stood the Federal Shield and Eagle, and at her feet lay the Cornucopia; in her right hand she held the Indian CALUMET OF PEACE, supporting the CAP OF LIBERTY; in the perspective appeared the Temple of Fame, and on her left hand an altar dedicated to PUBLIC GRATITUDE, upon which incense was burning; in her left hand she held a scroll inscribed "VALEDICTORY," and at the foot of the altar lay a plumed Helmet and a Sword; from which a figure of General Washington large as life, appeared retiring down the steps, pointing with his right hand to the emblems of power which he had resigned, and with his left to a beautiful landscape representing MOUNT VERNON, in the front of which oxen were harnessed to the plough; over the General appeared a genius placing a wreath of laurel on his head.

The General had not been aware of this well conceived piece, and upon his attention being directed to it appeared to feel most pleasing and enviable emotions.

The company being seated the feast commenced, in the course of which the following toasts, with a variety of others, were given by Mr. Willing, who sat on the General's left, as Sir Robert Liston did on his right, the following gentlemen acted as stewards.

STEWARDS.—T. FITZSIMONS, T. W. FRANCIS, J VAUGHAN, P. NICKLIN, G. HARRISON, T. L. MOORE.

1. THE UNITED STATES:—may a just appreciation of their prosperous condition, insure a long continuation of happiness to the people, and of attachment to the government.

2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—May the confidence which is due to approved patriotism and faithful services guarantee a firm support to his administration, and secure to him the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:—may the wise and philanthropic spirit of its founder be ever conspicuous in the public acts and individual conduct of its citizens.

4 PEACE AND HARMONY TO THE NATIONS OF EUROPE

5. CIVILIZATION AND HAPPINESS TO THE ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.

6. FREEDOM and FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE TO ALL THE WORLD.

7. THE MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN NATIONS:—may the Fair relations of our government be the only rule of their conduct.

8. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES:—May their progress promote the happiness of man.

9 THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES:—may an abundant increase reward the labor of our farmers, and a free and efficient government for ever protect their industry.

10. THE MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES:—ample employment and satisfactory encouragement to all their occupations.

11. THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:—may the liberality and integrity of her merchants make the flag of America welcome to all nations.

12. THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES:—may the just assertion of their country's rights be their only call to war, and their exertions in its cause ever crowned with success.

13 The memory of our departed patriots and heroes.

14 OUR FAIR COUNTRYWOMEN:—may their merit secure those affections which their beauty may engage, and happiness crown their connections.

After General Washington had withdrawn,

OUR BELOVED FELLOW-CITIZEN:—may the evening of his life be as happy as its morning and meridan has been gloriously useful, and may the gratitude of his country be coeval with her existence.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: may his eminent talents be long exercised with honour to himself and advantage to his country.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The ministers of foreign nations to the United States.

—

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

BY GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Prosperity to the commerce of Pennsylvania, and to that of the United States generally.

May a spirit of justice among nations, soon dispel the clouds with which it is at present overcast, and conducted upon the said principles of honesty and liberality—may its blessings be diffused thro' the world.

By the VICE-PRESIDENT.

Eternal union of sentiment, between the commerce and agriculture of our country.

NORFOLK, March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock (Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 29th of December, received by the Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January.

"All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador (Lord Malmesbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace; knowing well, that as soon as the armies return to France, its power would be of short duration.

"They have published an arret, suspending all intercourse with America."

Captain Boyd positively asserts, that previous to his sailing accounts were received at the custom-house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being through stress of weather blown into Bantry Bay, most of them dismasted; some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners, and sent to Dublin; from the situation of the place the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry, in the North of Ireland.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

A gentlemen of veracity, who came passenger with Capt. Smith, in the President, from St. Bartholomew's, gives information which tends still further to corroborate our accounts of the hostile disposition of France. He says that just before leaving St. Bartholomew's Capt Bembridge arrived there from Bourdeaux, in 34 days: and that a Mr. Nesbitt, a respectable merchant of that place, had received a letter by this arrival, stating, that by the orders of the Executive Directory, Lord Malmesbury had departed from Paris; that Mr. Pinckney, our Minister Plenipotentiary, had delivered his credentials to the Directory, who for several days had returned no answer, and that he had in consequence quit Paris and come to Bourdeaux, where there opinion was, that as he had not been, he would not be received; and that every slight by the inhabitants of the place, void of insult, was exhibited towards him. This intelligence, he says, was further confirmed by the verbal information of the above Capt. in his presence; who also said, that Mr. Pinckney was preparing to return to America.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives of the United States, by Mr. Williams, and agreed to by the House.

Whereas, it is stated to this House in the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 15th February, "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, Esq; late secretary of state, for monies advanced to him for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers, and agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies."—Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury lay before the House at the next session information of the amount of monies so received by the said Edmund Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and what measures have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

March 9.

Yesterday the brig Lindamin, Captain M'Leran, was seised (on her applying to be cleared out for Santa Cruz) for contravening the law of the United States, prohibiting vessels from fitting out in America for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves. She is supposed to be owned by the same persons who owned the Lady Walterstoff, the ship recently condemned for the like illegal practices.—On searching this brig a great quantity of hand-cuffs, chains and other shackles were discovered, as well as muskets, swords, shot, standards for network, &c. some concealed in the well room, and the rest among the ballast.

Several Americans from Cape Francois, were lately spoken with in the passages to windward, who said there have recently been some serious disturbances at the Cape, between the French and Brigands.

March 13.

The Pigou, Capt. Deale, is arrived in the Delaware, in 108 days from Canton, in China. She left this port but eleven months ago, having sailed on the 15th of April last, and (what is also remarkable) completed her former voyage in 11 months.

March 15.

Captain Cotter, who sailed from Antigua the 22d Feb. informs, that the second December packet had arrived at Martinique, with accounts of a French fleet having effected the landing of an army of 40,000 men in Ireland, but were soon opposed and defeated—which intelligence was conveyed to Antigua by the Roebuck ship of war the same day our informant left the Island.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to the editor of the United States Gazette.

Williamsburgh, March 6.

"The Asia 64, Capt. R. Murray—the Thisbe 38, Capt. J. O Hardy—the Topaze, 38, Thetis 38, and Lynx sloop, 18 are lying yet in Hampton road.

"Commodore Barney is preparing fast for his departure; and however strange it may appear, he certainly will not delay his departure one day when ready, on account of any force the British may have on our coast. His ships

remarkably well, and have both very respectable offices.

The indignation of some our best men, and some who once sided warmly with France, is greatly against the conduct of that nation, and government are daily acquiring friends."

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Joel Barlow, of Connecticut, Consul General for the City and Kingdom of Algiers.

John Gavino, Consul for the Port of Gibraltar, in the room of *James Simpson* appointed Consul for Morocco.

Procopio Jacinto Pollock, of Pennsylvania, Consul to the Port of New Orleans.

Frederick Folger, of Maryland, Consul for the Port and District of Aux Cayes, St. Domingo.

David Lenox, of Pennsylvania, Agent to reside in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen, vice John Trumbull, appointed 4th Commissioner under the British Treaty.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 27.

The bill authorising endorsements of the public debt to be received in payment for lands; and

The bill for suspending the act for laying a duty upon brown and refined sugar, were read the third time and passed.

The bill making an appropriation for prosecuting the claims of certain citizens of the United States for property captured by the belligerent powers, was read the third time, and after a motion made by Mr. Kitchell to recommit it in order to have introduced into a provision against paying the expence of the trials in cases where the property was legally condemned from the vessel having had contraband goods on board, which was negatived, 54 to 37.

Mr. W. Smith offered the following resolution to the House.

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

It was agreed to; a committee was appointed, and afterwards a bill was reported and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

The suspension of intercourse between the United States and France, in all probability, extends no further than a diplomatic correspondence; this would be a thing of course, after the suspension of the functions of the French Minister in this country.—As to a formal suspension of a commercial intercourse, it would terminate in nothing short of a total abandonment and starvation of the remaining French possessions in the West-Indies; and, as it respects the merchants of France, would be the most unwise and unpopular measure the French government could adopt. The brig Hope, Bembridge, left Bourdeaux the 8th of January. Letters by her have been received, which make *no mention of a stoppage* of intercourse.—Thus says the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Little John, Capt. Henry King, from Port au Prince, who informs us that by a vessel directly from Jeremie, advice was received there from Cuba, that a fleet of American vessels homeward bound, were all taken coming out the Keys by French privateers and carried into that Island;—that an American Captain directly from Leogane, says that twenty-two sail of American vessels which have been detained some time in that port were all condemned and most of them sold;—that four American Captains had died in Leogane, and a considerable number of Seamen;—that it was computed at a low calculation, that the property taken from the Americans in the Island of Hispaniola, since July last, amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars.

Yesterday afternoon a Committee, appointed by the Proprietors of the Tontine Coffee House, assembled in the principal room, and superintended the removal of the emblematical figure, some time since affixed at one end thereof; and which united the American and French Flags.

This flap was taken in consequence of the disturbances occasioned by the frequent displacing of those figures by inconsiderate individuals to gratify their private folly, or intemperate opinions.

March 16.

A number of people assembled in the Tontine Coffee-House on Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, avowedly for the purpose, of reinflating the cap of liberty, which had been taken down by the proprietors in the afternoon of the day. Some gentlemen present remonstrated on the impropriety of this conduct; but their remonstrances were ineffectual, and a considerable tumult ensued; which was only put an end to by the interference of the city watch, who turned out the offenders, and took some of them into custody.

The brigantine Lady Washington, lately seized in the port of Philadelphia for a breach of the laws of the United States, it is said, is not the vessel called by that name belonging to that port.

The Americans are learning useful lessons, by the ravages made on our commerce.—They will soon be convinced, that no reliance can be placed on the powers of Europe for protection.

The British ministry struck a bold stroke, by the order of Nov. 6th, 1793. It was deemed essential to their plan of humbling and starving France, to seize our vessels; and the order was given, without regarding the consequences to us. A change of affairs, has made the British government a little more civil. They let our FAIR trade alone; because they get more by it, than by plundering us. The French on the other hand, were at first very whimsical. They ordered our vessels to be captured one month, and revoked the order the next, and made a great merit of revoking a piratical order. They brag of it to this day, and we shall never hear the last of it. Indeed it was for three years doubtful, which way France could get most—whether by letting our vessels alone, buying their cargoes and never paying for them; or whether by seizing them. Hence the capricious folly of the Convention in passing three or four decrees to take our vessels, and then revoking them.

At last they found our merchants would not trust them, nor would our neutrals.—They therefore resolved to let loose their privateers.

Just so the Dey of Algiers conducted himself towards the United States. He never found the United States, to be of consequence enough to be noticed, till about 4 years ago—He then determined to levy a tribute on us, as he had on all nations of Europe. He sent out his cruisers, and we are forced to pay an enormous sum of money, to purchase a free navigation to the Mediterranean. He will keep the treaty, till he wants more money and military stores, and then he will break it—that is he will break it, when, as Mr. Adet, says of the French, "he finds only a real disadvantage in it."

Thus we find, all nations governed by the same principle—their immediate interest. And in respect to faith, integrity, observation of treaties, and generosity—where is the difference between the Barbary States and the great maritime powers, or in short, all other nations? Look at their history for centuries past—see the Spaniards in South-America, the Dutch, Portuguese and English in the East Indies, the Algerines within the Straights, and the French all over the world—where do we find ANY FAITH—ANY HONOR—ANY GENEROSITY towards a foreign nation?—Foreign nations insulted—colonies oppressed—war, rapine, plunder, despotism, make up the whole history of these powers; and whether Savage or civilized, there is not a farthing's difference in their conduct. [*Minerva*.]

March 17.

Arrived Coop Julia, Sterling, 18 days from Martinique—sailed in company with about thirty American vessels under convoy of two English armed Ships. Each American vessel put one hand on board the English Ships while under their convoy.

NEW LONDON, March 16.

On Thursday last the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Hyde, of Franklin, by accident took fire and was burnt down. Unfortunately the fire was not discovered until it had raged to such an extent as to preclude the escape of a part of the family from the flames. Miss Hyde, sister to Mr. Hyde, an aged man named Backhouse, a girl 14 years old, and an old negro woman, perished in the fire.

BOSTON, March 16

Almost every arrival from the West-Indies, brings confirmation, more or less, of the hostile conduct of the French Administration towards the Commerce of the United States, attended likewise, in many instances, with the most cruel insult and indignity—The late arret of *Victor Hughes*, is enforced with briskness and promptitude; and consequently *all* neutral vessels, bound to the places, therein specified, are condemned, with their cargoes; vessels of neutral nations, bound to or from any *other* British port in the world, are carried in, their cargoes sold, and the money deposited in the public treasury—vessels suffered to depart.—In this scheme of plunder, they meet with much success—as the number of their cruizers is so great, that it is next to a miracle for any vessel to escape them.

Tuesday last, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting in this town, the trial of John Stewart, indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling house of Capt. Enoch Ruff, of this town, with an evident design to plunder and burn the same. After a fair and patient hearing of the evidence and counsel for the culprit, the jury soon after found a verdict of *guilty*; and yesterday *sentence of Death* was passed against him by the Court.—

Since the above attempt, to rob and fire the dwelling house of Mr. Ruff, great vigilance has been shewn by a number of our respectable inhabitants in patrolling the streets, and guarding the property of their fellow citizens, at all times exposed to the desparate attempts of robbers and incendiaries.—Nevertheless, so hardened is villainy, attempts continue to be made; on Tuesday night, about 2 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Gelchary was plundered, and afterwards set fire to, but happily discovered in season to enable the family to extinguish it.

And about 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. Rallion, in State Street, was likewise broken open, and plundered, the villain is detected, and in safe custody—powder, and other combustibles to create fire, were found about him.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.

By Capt. Pardon Sheldon, who arrived on Thursday Evening, from the Island of St. Thomas, we learn that the fine Ship Reuntoyck, Capt. Jonathan Aborn, of this Port, has been condemned at Tortola, and Vessel and Cargo sold. She was from Batavia, homeward bound, with a very valuable Cargo; had been captured by a Gallic Picaroon, and conducted to St. Martin's, but was cut out by a British Lugger, and carried to Tortola—where the Hon. Judge Leonard (an American Refugee) without the Aid of Papers or Evidence of any Kind, sagaciously finished what our "very dear great Friends and Allies" had so *fraternally* began.

Yesterday a Person was apprehended here, and committed to Gaol, on Suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting Notes of the Bolton Branch Bank. He had a large Sum in this Species of Paper, which he says he found on Charlestown Bridge.

NEWPORT, March 21.

A Gentleman has just favoured us with a Norfolk Paper of the 16th Instant, from which we have extracted the following Intelligence, viz.

NORFOLK, March 15.

By the schooner Charming Betsy, Captain Rogers, arrived in Hampton Roads, in 14 days from Martinique, we have the following accounts:

Capture of Trinidad, by the English.

The day preceding the sailing of the Charming Betsy, an express had arrived at Martinique, stating that Admiral Harvey had arrived off the island of Trinidad about the 22d of February, with five sail of the line and frigates; these were at the time lying in the harbour, 6x Spanish line of battle ships, a number of frigates, privateers, &c. out of which upon the English fleet being descried, they destroyed one ship of 120 guns, one of 90, and two of 74, by setting them on fire, the crews of which were put on board the other vessels, which, with the whole of the island immediately capitulated to the British. There were upwards of 10 000 men belonging to the shipping made prisoners. Capt. Rogers read the articles of capitulation, but could not procure a copy, as he sailed before they were published at Martinique.

According to a Law passed on Friday the 3d Instant, Congress are to meet on the first Monday in November; it is expected, however, that they will be called together before that Time.

The annual Fast, in Massachusetts, is appointed to be held the 13th April.

General Washington left Philadelphia, for Mount Vernon, the 6th Instant.

COMMUNICATION.

The American People ought to be on their Guard against exaggerated Representations of the Views of the French Government on this Country, and of their Power to injure us.—Exclusive of the Continental War, their Efforts in every Quarter of the Globe, have been palsied by inefficient and ill-directed Measures.—shall the American Republic then, at the Distance of Three Thousand Miles from the Theatre of their Successes, and possessing a Population and Resources which put her on a Footing with the great Powers of Europe, be apprehensive of a naval and commercial War (the only War that any Nation can carry on with America) with a Country, whose Commerce is destroyed, and whose Fleets will probably never make their Appearance on our Coasts.

We have experienced for some Time past, and now do experience, all the Evils of a War with the French Republic.—Our Vessels, in every Quarter of the World, are exposed to the *actual* Hostility of France, without the Protection which a *declared* State of Hostility would lead us to seek.—We are decoyed, by a Shew of Peace, into the Bosom of our treacherous Friend, whose only Object is first to enfeeble, and then to destroy us.—It is to be hoped, that the Two Countries will soon understand each other; that the present State of Things will result, in the Confirmation and Establishment of our Rights and Dignity; and as we have no Reason to *fear*, that we may have Reason to *know* our Allies.

Let those who think we have sacrificed too much to Britain, be at least persuaded, that if we have conciliated her at some Expence, we have disarmed the Enemy most capable of injuring us, in that Way in which alone we can be injured; and whether the "terrible Republic", shall stretch forth the Arm of VENGEANCE, or of FRATERNITY, that we are equally beyond her *Hug* and her *Grasp*.

MARRIED]—At Boston, GRENVILLE TEMPLE, Esqr. Son of Sir John Temple, of New York, British Consul, to Mrs. RUSSELL, Widow of the late Thomas Russell, of that Town.

DIED]—At Petit Guave (Hispaniola) Mr. JASPER DYER, Son of Mr. Joseph Dyer, of this Town, a worthy, promising young Man, in the 25th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, in an advanced Age, Mrs. RUTH BRIGHTMAN, Widow of the late Mr. Henry Brightman, of Portsmouth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 20.

ENTERED,

	From
Ship Commerce Lawton,	Hamburgh
Sloop Becca, Burr,	Havanna
—— Lark, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Brig Hyde, Cranston,	Ditto
Schooner Industry, Chase,	Havanna
Sloop Reliance, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence

CLEARED,

	For
Brig Hyde, Cranston,	St. Croix
Sloop Betty, Child,	Ditto
—— Union, Easterbrooks,	Havanna
—— Sally, Vance,	Ditto
—— Chester, Scovell,	New York
—— Rotanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
Schooner Betty & Polly, Tyler,	St. Thomas
—— Nancy, Taylor,	Norfolk

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LIVE-STOCK, in good Order, consisting of a large Number of Cows, working Oxen, Sheep, Horses, &c.—Also a Lot of Land, situated near the Ferry, in South-Kingston, containing about Five Acres, fenced in with a large Stone-Wall, and surrounded with a fine thrifty Grove of Button-wood Trees, Twenty-five Years old.—The Soil is of an excellent Quality, and well adapted to Tillage or Meadow.—Apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, March 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastics, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 210 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 43 Tons Burthen.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

A Young Widow, with a good Breast of Milk, who has lately lost her Husband, would be glad to take a Child to suckle.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 21, 1796.

fall remarkably well, and have both very reſpectable offi-cers.

"The indignation of ſome our beſt men, and ſome who once ſided warmly with France, is greatly againſt the conduct of that nation, and government are daily acquiring friends."

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Joel Barlow, of Connecticut, Conſul General for the City and Kingdom of Algiers.

John Gavino, Conſul for the Port of Gibraltar, in the room of *James Simpſon*, appointed Conſul for Morocco.

Procopio Jacinto Pollock, of Pennſylvania, Conſul to the Port of New Orleans.

Frederick Folger, of Maryland, Conſul for the Port and Diſtrict of Aux Cayes, St. Domingo.

David Lenox, of Pennſylvania, Agent to reſide in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen, vice John Trumbull, appointed 8th Commiſſioner under the Britiſh Treaty.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 27.

The bill authoriſing evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for lands; and

The bill for ſuſpending the act for laying a duty upon ſnuff and refined ſugar, were read the third time and paſſed.

The bill making an appropriation for proſecuting the claims of certain citizens of the United States for property captured by the belligerent powers, was read the third time, and after a motion made by Mr. Kitchell to recommit it in order to have introduced into a proviſion againſt paying the expence of the trials in caſes where the property was legally condemned from the veſſels having had contraband goods on board, which was negatived 54 to 27.

Mr. W. Smith offered the following reſolution to the houſe.

"Reſolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States.

It was agreed to; a committee was appointed, and afterwards a bill was reported and refered to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

The ſuſpenſion of intercourſe between the United States and France, in all probability, extends no further than a diplomatic correſpondence; this would be a thing of courſe, after the ſuſpenſion of the functions of the French miniſter in this country.—As to a formal ſuſpenſion of a commercial intercourſe, it would terminate in nothing ſhort of a total abandonment and ſtarvation of the remaining French poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies: and, as it reſpects the merchants of France, would be the moſt unwiſe and unpopular meaſure the French government could adopt. The bark Hope, Bembridge, left Bourdeaux the 6th of January. Letters by her have been received, which make *no mention of a ſtoppage* of intercourſe.—— Thus ſays the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Little John, Capt. Henry King, from Port au Prince, who informs us that by a veſſel directly from Jeremie, advice was received there from Cuba, that a fleet of American veſſels homeward bound, were all taken coming out the Keys by French privateers and carried into that Iſland; —that an American Captain directly from Leogane, ſays that twenty-two ſail of American veſſels which have been detained ſome time in that port were all condemned and moſt of them ſold;—that four American Captains had died in Leogane, and a conſiderable number of Seamen; —that it was computed at a low calculation, that the property taken from the Americans in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſince July laſt, amounted to eight hundred thouſand dollars.

Yeſterday afternoon a Committee, appointed by the Proprietors of the Tontine Coffee Houſe, aſſembled in the principal room, and ſuperintended the removal of the emblematical figure, ſome time ſince affixed at one end thereof; and which united the American and French Flags.

This ſtep was taken in conſequence of the diſturbances occaſioned by the frequent diſplacing of thoſe figures by inconſiderate individuals to gratify their private folly, or intemperate opinions.

March 16.

A number of people aſſembled in the Tontine Coffee-Houſe on Tueſday evening, about 9 o'clock, avowedly for the purpoſe, of reinſtating the cap of liberty, which had been taken down by the proprietors in the afternoon of the day. Some gentlemen preſent remonſtrated on the impropriety of this conduct; but their remonſtrances were ineffectual, and a conſiderable tumult enſued; which was only put an end to by the interference of the city watch, who turned out the offenders, and took ſome of them into cuſtody.

The brigantine Lady Walſterſtorff, lately ſeized in the port of Philadelphia for a breach of the laws of the United States, it is ſaid, is not the veſſel called by that name belonging to that port.

The Americans are learning uſeful leſſons, by the ravages made on our commerce.——They will ſoon be convinced, that no reliance can be placed on the powers of Europe for protection.

The Britiſh miniſtry ſtruck a bold ſtroke, by the order of Nov. 6th, 1793. It was deemed eſſential to their plan of humbling and ſtarving France, to ſeize our veſſels; and the order was given, without regarding the conſequences to us. A change of affairs, has made the Britiſh government a little more civil. They let our FAIR trade alone; becauſe they get more by it, than by plundering us.

The French on the other hand, were at firſt very whimſical. They ordered our veſſels to be captured one month, and revoked the order the next, and made a great merit of revoking a piratical order. They brag of it to this day, and we ſhall never hear the laſt of it. Indeed it was for three years doubtful, which way France could get moſt—whether by letting our veſſels alone, buying their cargoes and never paying for them; or whether by ſeizing them. Hence the capricious folly of the Convention in paſſing three or four decrees to take our veſſels, and then revoking them.

At laſt they found our merchants would not truſt them, nor would our neutrals.—They therefore reſolved to let looſe their privateers,

Juſt ſo the Dey of Algiers conducted himſelf towards the United States. He never found the United States, to be of conſequence enough to be noticed, till about 4 years ago—He then determined to levy a tribute on us, as he had on all nations of Europe. He ſent out his cruiſers, and we are forced to pay an enormous ſum of money, to purchaſe a free navigation to the Mediterranean. He will keep the treaty, till he wants more money and military ſtores, and then he will break it—that is he will break it, when, as Mr. Adet, ſays, of the French, "he finds only a real diſadvantage in it."

Thus we find, all nations governed by the ſame principle—their immediate intereſt. And in reſpect to faith, integrity, obſervation of treaties, and generoſity—where is the diffirence between the Barbary States and the great maritime powers, or in ſhort, all other nations? Look at their hiſtory for centuries paſt—ſee the Spaniards in South-America, the Dutch, Portugueſe and Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies, the Algerines within the Streights, and the French all over the world—where do we find ANY FAITH—ANY HONOR—ANY GENEROSITY towards a foreign nation? —Foreign nations inſulted—colonies oppreſſed—war, rapine, plunder, deſpotiſm, make up the whole hiſtory of theſe powers; and whether Savage or civilized, there is not a farthing's difference in their conduct. [*Minerva.*]

March 17.

Arrived ſloop Julia, Sterling, 18 days from Martinique—ſailed in company with about thirty American veſſels under convoy of two Engliſh armed ſhips. Each American veſſel put one hand on board the Engliſh ſhips while under their convoy.

NEW LONDON, March 16.

On Thurſday laſt the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Hyde, of Franklin, by accident took fire and was burnt down. Unfortunately the fire was not diſcovered until it had raged to ſuch an extent as to preclude the eſcape of a part of the family from the flames. Miſs Hyde, ſiſter to Mr. Hyde, an aged man named Backhouſe, a girl 14 years old, and an old negro woman, periſhed in the fire.

BOSTON, March 16

Almoſt every arrival from the Weſt-Indies, brings confirmation, ſtrong, of the hoſtile conduct of the French Adminiſtration towards the Commerce of the United States, attended likewiſe, in many inſtances, with the moſt cruel inſult and indignity—The late arret of *Victor Hugbes*, is enforced with ſtrictneſs and promptitude; and conſequently *all* neutral veſſels, bound to the places, therein ſpecified, are condemned, with their cargoes; veſſels of neutral nations, bound to or from any *other* Britiſh port in the world, are carried in, their cargoes ſold, and the money depoſited in the public treaſury—veſſels ſuffered to depart.—In this ſcheme of plunder, they meet with much ſucceſs—as the number of their cruiſers is ſo great, that it is next to a miracle for any veſſel to eſcape them.

Tueſday laſt, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, ſitting in this town, the trial of John Stewart, indicted for burglariouſly entering the dwelling houſe of Capt. Enoch Ruſt, of this town, with an evident deſign to plunder and burn the ſame. After a fair and patient hearing of the evidence and counſel for the culprit, the jury ſoon after found a verdict of *guilty*; and yeſterday *ſentence of Death* was paſſed againſt him by the Court.—

Since the above attempt, to rob and fire the dwelling houſe of Mr. Ruſt, great vigilance has been ſhewn by a number of our reſpectable inhabitants in patroling the ſtreets, and guarding the property of their fellow citizens, at all times expoſed to the deſparate attempts of robbers and incendiaries.—Nevertheleſs, ſo hardened is villainy, attempts continue to be made; on Tueſday night, about 1 o'clock, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Goldſbury was plundered, and afterwards ſet fire to, but happily diſcovered in ſeaſon to enable the family to extinguiſh it.

And about 3 o'clock, the houſe of Mr. Rallion, in State ſtreet, was likewiſe broken open, and plundered, the villain is detected, and in ſafe cuſtody—powder, and other combuſtibles to create fire, were found about him.

PROVIDENCE, March 28.

By Capt. Pardon Sheldon, who arrived on Thurſday Evening, from the Iſland of St. Thomas, we learn that the fine Ship Reunſoyck, Capt. Jonathan Aborn, of this Port, has been condemned at Tortola, and Veſſel and Cargo ſold. She was from Batavia, homeward bound, with a very valuable Cargo; had been captured by a Gallic Pickaroon, and conducted to St. Martin's, but was cut out by a Britiſh Lugger, and carried to Tortola—where the Hon. Judge Leonard (an American Refugee) without the Aid of Papers or Evidence of any Kind, ſagaciouſly finiſhed what our "very dear great Friends and Allies" had ſo *fraternally* began.

Yeſterday a Perſon was apprehended here, and committed to Gaol, on Suſpicion of being concerned in counterfeiting Notes of the Boſton Branch Bank. He had a large Sum in this Species of Paper, which he ſays he found on Charleſtown Bridge.

NEWPORT, March 21.

A Gentleman has juſt favoured us with a Norfolk Paper of the 16th Inſtant, from which we have extracted the following Intelligence, viz.

NORFOLK, March 16.

By the ſchooner Charming Betſy, Captain Rogers, arrived in Hampton Roads, in 14 days from Martinique, we have the following accounts:

Capture of Trinidad, by the Engliſh.

The day preceding the ſailing of the Charming Betſy, an expreſs had arrived at Martinique, ſtating that Admiral Harvey had arrived off the iſland of Trinidad about the 22d of February, with five ſail of the line and frigates; there were at the time lying in the harbour, 6x Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, a number of frigates, privateers, &c. out of which upon the Engliſh fleet being deſcried, they deſtroyed one ſhip of 120 guns, one of 90, and two of 74, by ſetting them on fire, the crews of which were put on board the other veſſels, which, with the whole of the iſland immediately capitulated to the Britiſh. There were upwards of 10 000 men belonging to the ſhipping made priſoners. Capt. Rogers read the articles of capitulation, but could not procure a copy, as he ſailed before they were publiſhed at Martinique.

According to a Law paſſed on Friday the 31 Inſtant, Congreſs are to meet on the firſt Monday in November; it is expected, however, that they will be called together before that Time.

The annual Faſt, in Maſſachuſetts, is appointed to be held the 13th April.

General Waſhington left Philadelphia, for Mount Vernon, the 6th Inſtant.

COMMUNICATION.

The American People ought to be on their Guard againſt exaggerated Repreſentations of the Views of the French Government on this Country, and of their Power to injure us.——Excluſive of the Continental War, their Efforts in every Quarter of the Globe, have been paſſed by inefficient and ill-directed Meaſures.——Shall the American Republic then, at the Diſtance of Three Thouſand Miles from the Theatre of their Succeſſes, and poſſeſſing a Population and Reſources which put her on a Footing with the great Powers of Europe, be apprehenſive of a naval and commercial War (the only War that any Nation can carry on with America) with a Country, whoſe Commerce is deſtroyed, and whoſe Fleets will probably never make their Appearance on our Coaſts.

We have experienced for ſome Time paſt, and now do experience, all the Evils of a War with the French Republic.—— Our Veſſels, in every Quarter of the World, are expoſed to the *actual* Hoſtility of France, without the Protection which a *declared* State of Hoſtility would lead us to ſeek.—— We are decoyed, by a Shew of Peace, into the Boſom of our treacherous Friend, whoſe only Object is firſt to enſnare, and then to deſtroy us.——It is to be hoped, that the Two Countries will ſoon underſtand each other; that the preſent State of Things will reſult, in the Confirmation and Eſtabliſhment of our Rights and Dignity; and as we have no Reaſon to *fear*, that we may have Reaſon to *know* our Allies.

Let thoſe who think we have ſacrificed too much to Britain, be at leaſt perſuaded, that if we have conciliated her at ſome Expence, we have diſarmed the Enemy moſt capable of injuring us, in that Way in which alone we can be injured; and whether the "terrible Republic", ſhall ſtretch forth the Arm of VENGEANCE, or of FRATERNITY, that we are equally beyond her *Hug* and her *Graſp*.

MARRIED]—At Boſton, GRENVILLE TEMPLE, Eſq. Son of Sir John Temple, of New York, Britiſh Conſul, to Mrs. RUSSELL, Widow of the late Thomas Ruſſell, of that Town.

DIED]—At Petit Guave (Hiſpaniola) Mr. JAMES DYER, Son of Mr. Joſeph Dyer, of this Town, a worthy, promiſing young Man, in the 25th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, in an advanced Age, Mrs. RUTH BRIGHTMAN, Widow of the late Mr. Henry Brightman, of Portſmouth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, March 20,

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Commerce Lawton,	Hamburgh
Sloop Becca, Burr,	Havanna
—— Lark, Bunker,	Philadelphia
Brig Hyde, Cranſton,	Ditto
Schooner Induſtry, Chaſe,	Havanna
Sloop Reliance, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	***For***
Brig Hyde, Cranſton,	St. Croix
Sloop Betſy, Child,	Ditto
—— Union, Eaſterbrooks,	Havanna
—— Sally, Vance,	Ditto
—— Cheſter, Scovell,	New York
—— Roſanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
Schooner Betſy & Polly, Tyler,	St. Thomas
—— Nancy, Taylor,	Norfolk

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LIVE-STOCK, in good Order, conſiſting of a large Number of Cows, working Oxen, Sheep, Horſes, &c.——Alſo a Lot of Land, ſituated near the Ferry, in South-Kingſton, containing about Five Acres, fenced in with a large Stone Wall, and ſurrounded with a fine thrifty Grove of Button-wood Trees, Twenty-five Years old.—The Soil is of an excellent Quality, and well adapted to Tillage or Meadow.——Apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, March 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—— It is pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleaſant Square.——For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c. &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Blanketts, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 22[illegible] Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Newport, March 20, 1797.

A Young Widow, with a good Breaſt of Milk, who has lately loſt her Huſband, would be glad to take a Child to ſuckle,—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 21, 1796.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P M. on the Premises, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Estate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South Kingstown, deceased, died seized of, lying in South-Kingstown aforesaid, being that beautiful FARM, whereon the said Matthew lived many Years— containing about 520 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Pasturing, with Three Dwelling Houses, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp, not far from said Farm.—*To rent*—And the Right and Title the said Matthew had in the Premises aforesaid, at the Time of his Decease, will be Sold as aforesaid.— Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale.

CYRUS PRINCE, } *Executors.*
WM PATERSON, }

South Kingstown Feb 27 1797.

James Center

MAKES public his customers his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from Boston,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing Boxes, fitted with Perfumes; Hair Powder, scented and plain; Dressing and Shaving, Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, full Quality; common Ditto; Pocquant Smelling Bottles; Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Curling Feathers and Patent Shoe Buckles; Hard and Soft Pomatum, Ivory Combs, Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Horn Ditto; Ivory Wash for Shaving Soap; common Ditto; White Almond Windsor; genuine Beef's Gall; Curling Crayons, and Parching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe Buckle and Clothes Brushes, and Horse; Tooth Brushes and Powder; Snuff Boxes, full Quarter.

LIKEWISE—On Hand—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage, 6 Ditto Lettuce, 2 Ditto Cucumber; Radish, Beet, Carrot, Turnip, Parsnip and Celery, Sweet Marjoram and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of a first rate Kind—viz.

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjoram, Peppers, Celery &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Several Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Thurston's Store and the Court-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveland Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town. For Description, Terms, &c. &c. enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL BROWNER, late of said Newport, Sail Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & ARCHBUTT.

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.— Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, Cheap for Cash.

Newport January 31 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogsheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of full and second Proof,
BRANDY by the Pipe or smaller Quantity,
New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Best Country Do. by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Kegs of Sweet Liquor, of all Sizes,
Superfine Country SUGAR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pekoe, Tea, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, which may be launched at a short Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town;—and Three or Four handsome Dwelling-Houses to Let.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—Has always on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted good.

Highest Price given in Cash for Rum Hogshead HOOPS.— Also for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport March 13 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store on the Northward corner of Green, in the Back Street, a fresh Assortment of Goods and Terms by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Europe CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Pots,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Dishes, with Pots and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Large Tea Pots,
High and Low Cauliflowers.

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, before others may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in Stone-Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the most fashionable.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Mumford, and next to Mr. Thomas Gibbs and Company's in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 7 1796.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

at his Shop at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz —

Clover, Herds, Red-Top, and Barden's Grass-Seed.

Also—a Store of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport February 21 1797

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;— For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late of Capt. Job Carr's, situate built on Thames Street, Southward of the Way from Thames Street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR'S *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Sellery, Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Cress; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Barden's, and Red-top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Sizes SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cresses; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink &c.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Cast Cast Stoves—also Cabooses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask — Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks; 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P. M. on the Premiſes, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Eſtate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, died ſeized of, lying in South-Kingſtown aforeſaid, being that beautiful FARM, whereon the ſaid Matthew lived many Years—conſiſting of about 500 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Paſturing, with Three Dwelling-Houſes, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp not far from ſaid Farm:—*To wit:*—All the Right and Title the ſaid Matthew had in the Premiſes aforeſaid, at the Time of his Deceaſe, will be Sold as aforeſaid.—Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale.

CYRUS FRENCH, WM PATERSON, } *Executors.*

South Kingſtown, Feb 27. 1797.

James Center

Moſt reſpectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dreſſing Boxes, fill'd with Perfumery; Hair Powder, ſcented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, firſt Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling Bottles; Eſſence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaſter and Patent Shoe Backing; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; ſcented Windſor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Waſhball's; genuine Bear's Greaſe; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Caſes; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe Buckle and ſhaving Bruſhes, and Hones; Teeth-Bruſhes and Powder; Silk Purſes, firſt Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radiſh; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parſnip and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Seaſon at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—ſuch as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjorum, Peppers, Cellery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of ſaid Newport, Sail Maker, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, JOHN PITMAN, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30. 1797

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogſheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum, of firſt and ſecond Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or ſmaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
RICE, by the Tierce, or ſmaller Quantity,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Veſſels now on the Stocks, which may be launched on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town;—and Three or Four handſome Dwelling-Houſes to Let.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price, in Caſh, for Hogſhead HOOPS.—Alſo, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport March 13 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 7 1796.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Graſs-Seed.

Alſo—all Sorts of Weſt India GOODS—at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

Newport, February 27 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying at the North-Eaſt End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterſea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selifa Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early ſhort top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parſley; Double Peppergrais; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Buſh Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red-top Graſs.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Cloſe Caſt Stoves—alſo Cabouſes, of various Kinds.

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Holland Gin, Brandy, Weſt-India and New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Caſk—Freſh Raiſins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as uſual.

The firſt Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Caſk or ſmaller Quantity.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks; 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.